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FRIDAY EVENING.....JUNE 22, 1877.

Some of the Northern and Western democratic newspapers make the graduation of Phipps, the colored West Point cadet, the occasion for objecting to the introduction of the colored element into the line and staff of the army. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"There is no danger of negro equality, oh, no! But it will be so delightful for the white soldier to be commanded to pace the greenward before the tent of Lieutenant Phipps, the negro graduate of West Point, and the white soldier will probably indulge in a strange train of thought, while doing it. And when promotion comes, and the negro becomes Major Phipps or Col. Phipps, the prospects of the white captains and lieutenants will be so cheerful, particularly if they have families and are stationed at some post in the far west, where any neglect in the social courtesies toward their superior officer would probably go hard with them and their families."

The same papers violently objected to the radical frauds in the States of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana at the last Presidential election. The objections in both the cases alluded to are as striking instances of the difference in the results of the goring of particular omen as could well be afforded. Radical frauds in Southern elections, in which the interests of Southern States only were affected, were passed over by these same papers as occurrences, reprehensible to be sure, but of no great consequence, and probably as the unavoidable result or retributive sequence of the war; but when they affected the result of the Presidential election, in which Northern and Western democrats were personally interested, they suddenly became of sufficient importance to be made the cause of a threatened civil war. So of negro equality. The Southern States, by fraudulent elections, federal appointments, or civil rights bills, could have negro governors, negro judges, senators, congressmen, collectors and postmasters thrust upon them, and negroes forced into their colleges with but slight opposition from most of the Northern and Western democratic newspapers, but now that a negro, to the surprise and against the hopes of the radicals, has graduated at West Point and assumes the rank to which he is entitled in the army—nearly all the officers of which are Northern men—the injury immediately assumes, in the eyes of these same papers, proportions sufficiently large to threaten the discipline, if not the existence of the entire land forces of the United States. We hope that Lieutenant Phipps may be promoted rapidly, but we also hope that his admission into the army may be the means of diminishing the strength of that army to the actual needs of the country.

No late occurrence of a local nature calls to mind so vividly the ephemeral character of political celebrity as the death of Capt. Vincent Wither, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia—a gentleman whose reputation once, and deservedly, extended to the uttermost limits of the Commonwealth, and whose influence was so great with his party in the State that he was dubbed by Father Ritchie, and generally known, as the "bell wether" of the whigs, and yet his very existence, save in his own immediate neighborhood, had been almost forgotten until the announcement of his termination. The war was a general destroyer even of what were once considered permanencies, but with regard to such fleeting things as political reputations, it completely obliterated all memory of some of them.

A most remarkable circumstance attended the hanging of the Mollie Maguire at Pottsville yesterday. The life of one of the criminals was in the hands of any of the others, and would probably have been saved had they been cognizant of that fact. The evidence against Duffy was not as positive as that against all the others, and the private secretary of Gov. Hartranft, with a reprieve for him in his pocket, waited, at the foot of the gallows, to present it if in the dying speeches or confessions of his accomplices anything should be said that would indicate his innocence. As, however, nothing was mentioned that would tend to lessen the proof against him, he met the fate of the others.

If the idea of attempting to break up the solid South by appointing democrats to office at that section ever entered the mind of President Hayes, it certainly never developed into proportions sufficiently large to even approximate the accomplishment of the desired object, for though there are numerous democrats in all quarters of the South anxious to be the instruments by which—not to achieve the purpose alluded to—but by which the experiment could be tried, the hopes of only two of them, the Marshal of West Tennessee and the Postmaster of Petersburg, have, up to this time, been gratified.

The uprising of the Indians in Idaho, the terrible massacres they are committing and the retributive sufferings they are thereby laying up for themselves, are solely the result of the injuries they had received from the rapacious agents appointed by the Government, and which had become so grievous as to be borne no longer. The cost that will be incurred in suppressing the outbreak will probably equal the sum required to keep the levees of the Mississippi in proper order and pay the large number of men that would be employed in that work, but General Grant, who appointed the agents and retained them in their office, notwithstanding the urgent complaints made against them, had other—to him—more important matters to occupy his attention than the conduct of those who had charge of the Indians.

Anderson Shifflet, convicted in the County of Rockingham, Va., of the murder of a woman and condemned to be executed, will be executed on Monday.

### The Eastern War.

We have only now detailed information respecting the first conflict in the open field between the Turks and Russians in Armenia. It will be remembered that Mukhtar Pasha reinforced the troops at Delibach some days ago and ordered Commander Mehemet to advance through the passes from the Aras Valley and Pasha Plain and meet the Russians. Mehemet therefore descended the slope and took up a position at Zaidikan, or Saidachan, which is ten or twelve miles southwest of Toprak Kaleh, and just in front of the passes above mentioned. His artillery strength was not strong. His infantry was not above eight thousand, and he had little or no cavalry, and that was bad. The Russian left, under Lieutenant General Terakassoff, had, on the other hand, about ten thousand infantry and plenty of cannon, beside an effective cavalry force. The Turks brought on the fight by advances on the 15th instant. The whole day was spent in an artillery duel, but on the 16th the Russians began the execution of what was evidently a settled plan. Six bodies of Russian infantry advanced at 6 o'clock under cover of a terrible artillery fire. Notwithstanding the Turks returned a steady fire, the enemy continued to advance, and, finally, by detaching a strong body, turned the Turkish flank, seized the commanding hill and quickly threw up breastworks and there established four field guns, which enabled them to take almost the entire front of the Turkish line. From this moment the losses of the latter were serious. Their men fell rapidly. Their artillery was dislodged and the infantry exposed, without support, to a murderous fire. For over twenty minutes the Ottomans stood before this new attack, and at this crisis Mehemet fell short. At 10 o'clock the height which the Turks held at the opening of the battle was no longer tenable, and by midnight the last Turk was driven off. A cavalry charge followed, converting defeat into rout. One account says the Russians advanced into the Plain of Pasio, two miles from Mukhtar's position, which is very precarious. This is apparently confirmed by a Russian official dispatch which says:—"General Terakassoff has left Zaidika, and is marching upon Kuprikoi." On the other hand, Mukhtar Pasha's main position was at last accounts, near Zewin, and it is certain that the Aras, which is not fordable at this season, flows between him and the troops beaten on Saturday, which would protect him from the Russian left wing. Another report says, however, that some of the army around Kars has advanced towards Erzerum, which may explain Mukhtar's Pasha's threatened position. The latest Turkish advice, dated June 17, say the Turkish left wing is retreating on Erzerum, followed by a Russian General. A Persian dispatch to the London Globe says Bayazid has been retaken by the Turks.

Faik Pasha, Turkish commandant at Van having been advised of the approach of one thousand Russian troops, dispatched a body of cavalry and infantry against them. The Russians were defeated and fled to Bayazid, the district about which place the Turks have invested. As Faik Pasha has cut them off from all assistance, the capitulation of Bayazid is imminent.

The Russian left wing has fallen back on Khabat and Zaidikan. The Turkish right wing is in front of the mountain gorge of Delibach. Mukhtar Pasha is still at Kharum Duze.

The distress in Montenegro is likely to cause an important change in Russian strategy. The czar is greatly concerned as to the fate of Montenegro, whose only chance appears to be in the Russians marching across Serbia to Novi Bazar, whence they might fall on Mehemet Ali's rear.

Suleiman Pasha has joined Ali Saib and their united armies are marching upon Cetinje. Suleiman Pasha occupied the strong position of Planitzia unopposed, owing to the incapacity of Vukovics, the insurgent leader, who, after he had decided to no longer oppose the Russians, remained inactive until the Turks entered that place instead of providing for the defense of Planitzia.

Russia has invited Austria to make military preparations for the purpose of preventing the Montenegrins from being utterly crushed. The Austrian Foreign Office is not inclined to move in the matter. Certain signs in Ministerial quarters, however, point to the probability that the moment is considered close at hand when further inaction on the part of Austria might unfavorably prejudice her future position in connection with the solution of the Oriental question.

Five Pashas, commanding forty battalions, twenty guns and five thousand cavalry, attacked the Montenegrin position near Ostrok on Sunday. Fighting has been proceeding uninterruptedly, night and day, until the present time. The Turks so far have not gained a foot. The telegram, however, contemplates the possibility of the Montenegrins being finally compelled to give way. The Turks suffered immense losses during the last three days.

Contrary to Turkish reports of the junction of Suleiman Pasha and Ali Saib a certain correspondent says:—"Relative to the Turkish defeat near Spuz later accounts show that never was a worse panic, a more disastrous rout, known in the annals of the war between Turkey and Montenegro. It was only the artillery of the forts that saved the Turkish army from complete destruction. The Turkish defeat cannot be counted, because they lie along the plain nearly up to Spuz, and the artillery of the city prevents approach. General Petrovics reports about 1,000 dead within the ground recovered by the Montenegrins. The spirits of the people are very high here. It is confidently believed that Suleiman will be driven back to Nisies."

Sixty Turks landed near Kalarash on Wednesday. They were attacked by the Russians and were nearly all killed and wounded after an obstinate resistance. There was a heavy cannonade across the river between Widdin and Kalafat yesterday.

Cannonading continues at Bucharest. A Russian battery has been dismantled at Slobozia.

All military attaches except English have gone to the front. Unfortunately, officers of the headquarters staff say, an English military attaché was so received by the Grand Duke as to render his remaining with the Russian army very uncertain.

Barges used for transporting corn on the Danube have been transformed into floating blockhouses for carrying infantry across the river, and made proof against bullets and fragments of shells. The Roumanian army has fully completed its arrangements, and is ready for the mot d'ordre. The flat lands along the Danube were covered with water are now free, but it will require a week or ten days for the muddy surface to become dry enough for road making. The weather is hot and dry.

The London Daily Telegraph's Rusebuk dispatch reports that on Wednesday the Russians collected a number of boats and six small steamers behind an island near Pirges. A Turkish gunboat set to reconnoitre narrowly escaped a torpedo launched at them. Considerable firing ensued across the river, with much damage to the Turks, although as the Russian boats were for some time exposed to a heavy fire, it is believed they suffered severely.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet yesterday Herr Simonyi announced the following interpellation:—"Does the Government consider the Treaty of Paris broken by the action of Russia and Roumania, and does it not consider that it is now time to appeal to England and France under the tripartite treaty of 1856 to enforce the Treaty of Paris?"

The English Government has ordered MacKillop Pasha and other British officers in the Khedive's service to resign of Depuities.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has decided by a large majority that it is advisable to postpone for the present the question of the admission of Christians into the army, they continuing to pay the exemption tax.

An interview of great importance has recently taken place between Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador and the Earl of Derby, in which the British Foreign Minister asked Schouvaloff to put the assurances in regard to Constantinople, which were made verbally and somewhat vaguely, on paper.

The Ambassador telegraphed to his Government for instructions on this point and received a dispatch from the Russian Foreign Office empowering him to do so.

Russia will propose the temporary occupation of Constantinople undertaking to evacuate the Turkish Capital on receiving an indemnity for the expenses and sacrifices of the war and proper guarantees that the administration of the Turkish provinces shall be faithfully carried into operation. Any proposition involving the sacrifice of the Turkish maritime forces in the Black Sea will be rejected by Great Britain.

The question of the temporary occupation of Constantinople has been discussed at several Cabinet councils already, without, in any instance, coming to a decision.

An arrangement has been effected by which England, with the consent of the Khedive and not in opposition to the Sultan, shall occupy Egypt, England to settle the time when the movement should be made.

The British force is already told off for the occupation, and will be under the command of Gen. Sir Thomas Steele. It will consist of 20,000 men—three regiments of cavalry, the 8th, 9th and 21st Hussars—the remainder to consist of infantry, comprising four Highland regiments and two brigades of guards, one battalion of Scots fusiliers, and one third of the forces of native troops from India and Moslems from the Bengal army. Not only are the troops ready, but the camp and all other necessary arrangements have been made in Egypt.

The eventual terms of peace will possibly include a British protectorate over Egypt. Prince Milan goes to Vienna at the request of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Austrian comic papers are extremely offensive to the czar, and have been prohibited circulation in Russia. The mobilization of the Austrian army has been completed. Russia asks Austria's permission to cross Serbia to the relief of Montenegro, and offers sufficient guarantees.

In consequence of the conspiracy to destroy the banks of the Suez canal, the Khedive has appointed a commission for the defence of the canal with Gen. Stone Pasha as President. All reports in regard to Prince Bismark's offering Austria an offensive and defensive alliance are fully confirmed. These proposals followed immediately upon the signature of the London protocol, but the Austrian military authorities prevented their definite consideration or acceptance at that time.

The correspondent at Salato confirms the report of the defeat of the Turks by the Montenegrins near Martonitz. The Turks, under Ali Saib, were completely routed and their army was simply annihilated. Their tents, arms, ammunition and provisions fell into the hands of the Montenegrins, and only a small number escaped to Spuz. The Turkish loss is said to have been 600 dead on the field in their flight in Armenia last Saturday.

Times says:—"As Prince Milan has not been positively forbidden to operate as he pleased on his own account the possibility of a course by no means excluded that he may enter the fray. It is certain that the Slav party who have represented Prince Milan have taken an interest in urging him to do so. A renewal of hostilities between Turkey and Serbia would not have the same significance as the transfer of the Russo-Turkish war into Serbia and if it were so last year waged far away from the Austrian frontier, Austria would not probably interfere."

### Bethel Academy.

WARRINGTON, VA., June 21.—The annual commencement exercises of Bethel Military Academy took place yesterday, and were highly creditable to the institution. We can not say too much in praise of the discipline and thorough course of instruction of this academy, which is now fast rising to a first place, if it has not already attained it, among the schools of the State. In popularity it stands, and justly, among the very first. Its faculty is able and conscientious, and its advantages in every respect first class. At an early hour on yesterday morning the spacious and airy public hall was filled to overflowing with an eager company of visitors and spectators, the mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers of the aspirants to academic honors and a general collection of the good people from all the country round who take an interest in Bethel. A brass band from Washington was present to fill up the pauses during the day and discoursed sweet music and relieved the overworked brain. At every school or college commencement I have ever attended I have been struck with the happy effect of music. The smile that lights up the countenances of an audience after listening for half an hour or more to the hurrying eloquence or solid philosophy of a youthful orator when the band strikes up a lively air, is a study for a picture. The exercises of the day began at 10 a. m. with the distribution of dissections to the students, who had earned them in their various classes. Then heavenly music. Then came the final orations and declamations by the selected orators of the two literary societies—the Washington and the Lee. These were most excellent, and whatever else may be taught at Bethel education is certainly well attended to. One young gentleman, Mr. —, who delivered in fine style an original poem, a comic parody on Poe's Raven, we would especially commend. At 2:30 p. m. there was an intermission for dinner. Many of the visitors had their repast under the trees, and the appearance of a huge picnic of the liveliest sort, while hundreds of others partook of the generous hospitality of the Messrs. Smith, the managers and proprietors of the school. After dinner came the annual address of Gen. Moore, of S. C., Adjutant General to Gen. Hampton. It was very well put, eloquent and appropriate, and kept fixed for an hour the attention of the large audience, which ever and anon burst out in applause. Gen. Moore made a fine impression on young and old as a courtly gentleman and fine speaker. Then came the contest between the two literary societies, represented by two debaters from each. The umpires were Capt. A. D. Payne, Rev. J. C. Carroll and Dr. Diwidie Phillips. This debate was especially creditable. What the effect of the discussion will be one cannot tell, but all listened to it with gratification and pleasure. Mr. J. C. Scott carried off the honors of the argument, and Mr. Moies, of South Carolina, was decidedly the most finished orator and debater. After these forensic exercises we repaired to the "campus martius" and witnessed an admirable display of military evolutions by the corps of cadets commanded by Col. Lightfoot, their most excellent instructor. The battalion was reviewed in true army style by General Boise, and as the radiant sun sank behind the mountains of the west we all bid adieu to Bethel with best wishes for its future prosperity.

It was rumored in Washington yesterday that Gen. Wells, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, had been requested by the President to resign. The General is an ex-citizen of Michigan, and has, since 1861, played many parts, but suited none of them so well as that of provost marshal of this city, when he executed orders for the extinguishment of lights at nine o'clock at night, and presided at courts for the trial of poor women whose cars had been taken up for running at large.

### Presbytery of Chesapeake.

The Difficulties in the Second Presbyterian Church of Alexandria.

The Presbytery of the Chesapeake met at the Second Presbyterian Church last night pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Rev. James Nichols, Moderator.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hamner. The roll was called and the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Clerk.

Rev. Mr. Pitzer, pursuant to notice at the last meeting, presented his protest against the taking up, by the Presbytery, of the first and second items of the call. He claimed that such action was irregular, being in disregard of the former action at Baltimore; it was in violation of the constitution, injurious to the interests of religion, by giving widespread publicity to personal quarrels, and lastly, that it was in disregard of the Lord's command, that quarrels between brethren should be reconciled privately, if possible.

On motion of Dr. Bullock the protest was allowed to be spread upon the minutes. Rev. Mr. Cannon reported that the committee, appointed at the last meeting, had closed testimony just as Presbytery met, and desired instructions as to their report, whether it should be accompanied by a recommendation or not. If a recommendation was desired they asked time until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Lefevre asked if the evidence was reported now?

Rev. Mr. Cannon said the committee wished to know whether the Presbytery wanted the evidence. They wished to know whether their report should be ministerial or judicial.

Rev. Dr. Lefevre suggested that the statement be received as a partial report.

Rev. Dr. Bullock asked if the action of Presbytery was before the committee during its session.

Rev. Mr. Cannon said it was not.

Rev. Dr. Bullock asked the Clerk why this was so.

The Clerk said the resolution had been written roughly and not copied at the last meeting, and he had allowed Mr. Flournoy, the mover, to take it, for the purpose of making a copy. It had not been returned until yesterday and hence no copy had been furnished the committee.

Dr. Bullock said that the Clerk had violated his solemn duty in letting the paper go out of his hands and not furnishing it to the committee.

Rev. Mr. Pitzer said a reasonable excuse should satisfy reasonable men. He defended his action in allowing Mr. Flournoy to copy the paper.

Rev. Mr. Cannon said that he had not applied for the paper in time, and he expected part of the blame was on him.

Mr. Jas. V. Brooke said he did not see that any great harm had been done. He, for one, had not suffered by the absence of the paper from the committee meetings.

Dr. Bullock said at least two of the members of the committee had been seriously discommodated by the want of the resolutions.

Rev. Mr. Flournoy acknowledged that he was the real culprit. He had taken the paper to copy and had forgotten it. He supposed the clerk had done likewise.

Rev. Dr. Lefevre agreed with Dr. Bullock in his censure of the Clerk.

Rev. Dr. Berry said the report was that at a committee to take testimony. He contended that all the report that could be made would be to return the evidence. He could not agree to this partial report. The evidence must be reported, and then the Presbytery could act.

At the instance of Rev. Dr. Murkland the report of the committee was again read.

Rev. Dr. Murkland said the committee had had a most laborious session, and had only received their instructions twenty minutes before Presbytery met. He was in favor of submitting all the evidence taken under oath.

Mr. Dubey Gray contended that no report had been made.

A discussion ensued as to whether this was a report.

Mr. A. J. Bradfield presented his credentials as alternate for Capt. Chas. P. Janney, from Leesburg, and was received as a member.

Dr. Berry moved that the commission report now all the testimony taken.

Mr. Inglis, of Baltimore, thought the commission had no right to make any recommendation, but simply to report the evidence. He read the action constituting the commission.

Rev. Mr. Pitzer, Clerk, read the call for the meeting, and moved that the entire matter be referred back to the committee to make such report as they thought best.

The partial report of the committee was received.

Dr. Berry renewed his motion to instruct the committee to report all of the testimony now.

Rev. Mr. Pitzer renewed, as a substitute, his motion to refer the matter back to the committee for such report as they saw fit.

Mr. Dabney Gray seconded Mr. Pitzer's substitute and further advocated the report by the committee of direct resolutions for action by the Presbytery, which course he thought would expedite business.

Dr. Lefevre did not consider the reporting of resolutions necessary. He favored hearing the testimony first and then the Presbytery could take such action as it saw fit.

The question was then taken on Mr. Pitzer's substitute and it was received—yeas 10, nays 9.

Mr. Inglis said the Presbytery was throwing back on the committee all the onus, and refusing them instructions.

Rev. Mr. Murkland said the Presbytery would be compelled to receive the testimony. The evidence had been such as to bring tears to his eyes, and he was sick in heart and body after the labor the committee had gone through with. He hoped that the evidence would be received and not referred back to the committee. The committee would have to make two reports if they were compelled to make any.

Mr. Gray again favored the reference to the committee.

Dr. Bullock wanted the evidence. They were not proceeding in common law, but under ecclesiastical law. He deprecated the attempts of lawyers to bring in common law here, and throw lawyers' quibbles in the way of a full hearing of the case. Dr. Bullock was proceeding at length, when

Rev. Mr. Cannon interrupted him, objecting to personal allusions in the Doctor's remarks.

Dr. Bullock hoped Mr. Cannon would study the Book of Discipline and Dr. Miller's book on Clerical Manners before he so constantly interrupted him.

Mr. Cannon claimed his right to interrupt.

Mr. Gray said that whatever lawyers did, they did not make these personal allusions.

The Moderator said Dr. Bullock must proceed in order.

Dr. Bullock continued in objection to common law proceedings, and showed at some length the difference between it and ecclesiastical law.

Mr. J. V. Brooke defended common law and the lawyers. He believed that the committee were bound to report some recommendation. He did not believe that they were merely ministerial. He argued to show that the resolution appointing the committee required a report, and not merely the evidence. The testimony must be read in any event. Even if there were two reports it would be better than to throw the testimony pell mell before the Presbytery. He never expected a unanimous report.

Mr. Inglis could not say that no unanimous report could be made; he could only say that he himself was not now prepared to make any recommendations.

Mr. Brooke only formed his idea about two

reports from what Dr. Murkland had said and the general rule that on all questions of dispute there must be difference of opinion.

Rev. Dr. Murkland said that Mr. Brooke had produced a paper from his pocket in the committee and said that it was too long to read. He supposed that was the majority report.

Mr. Brooke said Mr. Murkland was entirely mistaken; no such report had been prepared. Some of the members were agreed, he admitted, on what should be done.

A colloquy ensued between Messrs. Brooke and Murkland as to what had occurred in the committee.

Rev. Dr. Hamner thought that valuable time was being unnecessarily consumed. He wanted action taken calmly and coolly and the matter settled.

Rev. Dr. Lefevre thought the committee could have reported either the evidence alone or accompanied by recommendations. He opposed the substitute, and wanted the testimony read.

Rev. Mr. Cannon said the committee merely wanted to know what to do.

Mr. Gray favored the substitute, which he contended answered the question asked by the committee.

Rev. Mr. Pitzer spoke in favor of his substitute, which was adopted—yeas 12, nays 7.

The Presbytery then, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Diwidie, adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Presbytery met this morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Scott, of Warrenton, after which the minutes of last night were read and approved, when

On motion of Mr. Pitzer, Messrs. Scott and Shields were appointed assistant clerks.

Leave, on motion of Mr. Pitzer, was granted any members who may so desire to unite with him in the protest presented last night.

The committee of investigation not being ready to report, on motion of Dr. Hamner some time was spent in devotional exercises; after which, the committee having appeared,

Rev. Mr. Cannon, chairman, presented a report, which, having been prepared by Mr. Brooke, was by that gentleman read.

This report of the majority exonerates Rev. Mr. Diwidie from all the charges affecting his personal character or conduct, while it admits one or two official irregularities as to minor matters in connection with his pastoral relations, such as irregular meetings of session, elections without nominations, &c., &c., they do not consider him censurable thereby.

The report further states that Mr. Diwidie's relations to his congregation, outside of the parting to the controversy, are most harmonious and pleasant, and that Mr. Ramsay, on account of irritability of temper, is in some extent liable to censure in not having met in a proper spirit overtures made for conciliation by Mr. Diwidie. The committee state while rumors of a nature calculated to affect the character of Mr. E. F. Wither are in circulation, yet no evidence to warrant action on their part was adduced. The report concludes with a recommendation to Presbytery that for reasons not implying any defect in their Christian character, that Messrs. Ramsay and Wither shall resign the respective offices that they now hold as ruling elders in the Second church.

The report was received after some remarks as to whether it was a minority or majority report, the latter sense being finally accepted.

Mr. Inglis then, on behalf of himself and Dr. Murkland, submitted a minority report.

This report, in many respects, fails to concur with that of the majority in its conclusions. It does not fully exonerate Mr. Diwidie, but declines to make any recommendations in reference to his case, leaving Presbytery to judge from the evidence whether anything is necessary to be done. It holds Mr. Ramsay guilty, and not liable to censure, but on account of his relations with Mr. Diwidie recommends that he and Mr. Wither should be requested by Presbytery to resign their official relations with the Second church.

This report was also received.

Dr. Murkland thought that the only true course to be pursued was to let the Presbytery hear the evidence and then act.

Mr. Berry moved that the testimony be read, which, after some discussion, was adopted.

On motion of Dr. Lefevre, a recess of ten minutes was then taken, the vote standing 5 to 6.

Mr. Gray moved that the reading of the testimony be in secret session.

Dr. Lefevre was for giving the fullest publicity to the whole matter, and thus carry out the true spirit of Presbyteries. If hard things were said they must be borne with.

Dr. Hamner was in favor of a secret session.

Mr. McMurran favored an open session.

The motion to go into secret session to have read the testimony was carried—yeas 8, nays 7. (Identical with the Electoral Commission, but it is hoped not so imminent.)

Before going into secret session,

Mr. McMurran rose to a personal explanation, and said that himself and others, members of the Presbytery, had been charged with having had something to do with originating this difficulty, which charge he positively denied. He had never been consulted or advised as to the matter. Had he been called upon for advice he thought he could have settled the difficulties amicably and saved all this trouble. He had never said ought against any member of the Presbytery, and were the charge repeated he would hold any one making such an assertion as a slanderer and treat him accordingly.

Mr. Pitzer asked if it was the wish of the Presbytery to comply with the request of the Gazette's reporter for permission to copy or make extracts from the reports of the investigating committee.

Dr. Berry moved that the papers be given to the reporter.

Dr. Lefevre, Hamner, Murkland and Bullock objected.

Dr. Murkland hoped that as the evidence was part of the report that until a definite conclusion was reached neither would be published.

Dr. Berry withdrew his motion, and the Presbytery then, at 12 o'clock, went into secret session to have read the testimony taken by the investigating committee.

The reading of the testimony was proceeded with till near 2 o'clock, when the Presbytery took a recess till 3 p. m. Not one tenth of the evidence was read up to the time of the recess. It was thought it would take about four hours to read the testimony.

Judge Hilton, the proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, and of Stewart's dry goods store in New York, will not have to pay damages to Mr. Seligman for refusing him hotel accommodation, because Mr. Seligman, like all other gentlemen, has the proper amount of self respect to prevent his going where he is given to understand he is not wanted, and of course the idea of gratifying his natural resentment at the gratuitous insult he received by attempting to exact a pecuniary consideration from the man who inflicted it never entered his mind; but the Judge will suffer pecuniarily nevertheless, for already the Jews of Philadelphia have resolved to have no further dealings with his dry goods store, and those of the whole country will doubtless follow their example.

By every consideration of profit, if not of propriety, that which sustains and strengthens the system should be absolutely pure. Bile, Pimples, Eruptions, etc., indicate impurity and poisoning of the blood and should be removed by Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture, which strengthens the blood and keeps it always pure.

### Foreign News.

At a dinner given by Mr. Pierrepont in honor of ex-President Grant, last night, the Prince of Wales was present, attended by Maj. Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, controller of his household. Gen. Grant sat on the right of the Prince and Mrs. Pierrepont on the left. Mrs. Grant sat opposite, having the Duke of Richmond on her right and Mr. Pierrepont on her left. Mesdames Grant and Pierrepont were the only ladies present. The other guests were the Turkish, Austrian, German, French, Italian and Russian Ambassadors, the Dukes of Argyll, Wellington and Westminster, the Marquises of Salisbury, Hertford and Lansdown, the Earls of Beauchamp, Derby, Cameron, Granville and Marquis, Lords Cairns, Manservants and Houghton, also Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. Hoppin, Mr. Beckwith and Jesse Grant.